OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

VOL. 2. COLUMBUS, OHIO MARCH 15, 1846. NO. 6.

OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly journal, devoted to the improvement of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Mecanic Arts—and the promotion of domestic industry.

M. B. BATEHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Address M. B. BATEHAM, Columbus, O.

Look here, Friends!

With this number of our paper, we send to post masters and other friends of agriculture in Ohio, a *pictorial prospectus*, and several extra copies of the Cultivator to be lent out as specimens to such as will be likely to become subscribers. We will send the same to any of our readers who intimate to us their disposition to make good use of them. We have still on hand a large quantity of odd numbers that ought to be be distributed.—Who will circulate them, *pro bono publico?*

A true Patriot and Friend of Improvement.

The following letter, from a subscriber in the north part of Muskingum county, is of the right spirit exactly. We earnestly hope that the writer is mistaken in supposing his work for this world is nearly done; and we trust that whenever his hour shall come, he may be welcomed among those of whom it will be said 'WELL DONE.'

M. B. BATEHAM, Esq:

Dear Sir—For the enclosed $3, please send one copy of the Cultivator to——, one to——, and two copies to me. I expect to send for four more in a short time. I am so much interested in the perusal of your paper, that I can hardly wait for the publication day to arrive, Though engaged in the laborious duties of a profession, and close on to the borders of the grave, from an insidious disease, I would willingly make any sacrifice, or undergo any trial in my power, if I could only improve the condition of the agriculture in this region. I am convinced that the happincss and prosperity of the people would be greatly promoted, and the business of our town would be more than doubled in three years, if the country around were only alive to their real inrerests, and would heartily engage in the work of improving our agriculture.

Some lands of the richest quality lie for years uncultivated; others only produce a crop once in two years, and then not more than half a fair yield, from want of proper attention to tillage. Some of our best wheat land is only cultivated once in three years, then left two years to 'rest' in *weeds and briers*. No clover is put on, to shield the ground from the scorching sun and furnish a supply of food for the owner's cattle; but these, if he has any, are suffered to pick their scanty living from the woods and roadsides, or from his neighbor's premises. His fences are so dilapidated that half of his crops are destroyed by hogs and cattle. His horses are so old and poor that they are barely able to draw the plow, so as to skin the land three inches deep. He has no garden, no orchard, nothing to make HOME happy or life a blessing; and this man *complains* that JEHOVAH deals hard with him! But I forbear.

This, friend Bateham, is no mere fancy picture; the living sad reality exists—and I had almost said *hundreds* of such farmers can be found in this, and many other parts of the State; and the quicker such men are made ashamed of their folly and stupidity the better it will be for them and for the community. I know of no way, Mr. Editor, by which this can be so effectually done as by improving the farmers around them; and there is no better way of doing this, than by pursuading them to subscribe for and read the Ohio Cultivator.

I will induce all that I can to do this. I wish I could send you the names of a thousand subscribers; we should all be greatly benefitted thereby.

Truly yours, &c.

Muskingum Co, Feb. 19, 1846.

The Columbus Horticultural Society, held its annual meeting on the 7th inst. and was completely organized for the ensuing year. The proceedings were not prepared in time for this number of our paper—will appear in in our next.

Hints on Gardening, for March.

Planting Fruit Trees, &c. should be commenced as soon as the weather will admit. Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and all such things, that commence growing early, should be attended to first.

Grafting, should be attended to as soon as the sap is in motion. Plums and Cherries should be grafted first. It is better in the case of these that the trees have not started at all.

Strawberry Beds, Bulbous Roots, Tender Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Roses Grape Vines, &c. that have been protected during the winter should be uncovered as soon as the weather is mild. Broken and bruised limbs should be pruned off, and the earth carefully dressed around them, supplying manure where necessnry.

Lettuce and *Early Peas* may be sowed as soon as the ground is open.—*Gen. Farmer.*

Plan of a Dwelling House.

TASTEFUL BUT NOT EXPENSIVE.

'It is a HOME to *sigh* for, as it stands
Through its vine foliage, sending forth a sound
Of mirthful childhood o'er the green repose
And laughing sunshine of the pastures round.'

We have been requested to furnish in our columns a few designs for rural residences, such as will combine *economy* with *taste* and *convenience*. It will afford us pleasure to comply with this request, for we believe there is no department of rural economy in which there is greater need of improvement, in this western country especially, than in the construction of our dwellings.—And in proportion as an improved taste for rural architecture and horticultural embellishment is diffused among the people, the LOVE OF HOME will be promoted, and virtue, morality and domestic happiness will be thereby increased.

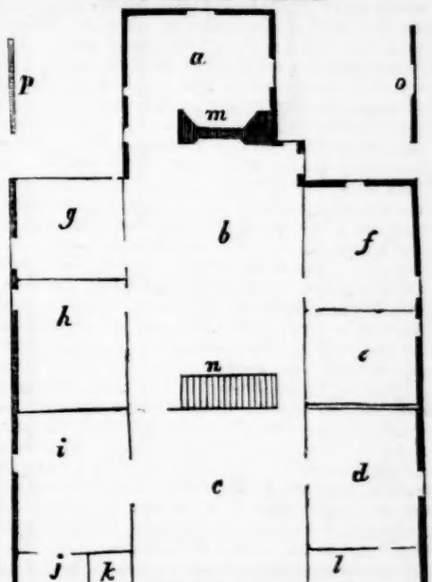
One of the best designs for a cheap and tasteful cottage that we have seen for some time, is the following, which we copy from the American Agriculturist; it has the additional recommendation of being the work of a western man, and designed for the west, as will be seen by the directions which follow the descriptions of the plan.

A CHEAP FARM HOUSE.—It is an old proverb, Mr. Editor, that many a man has built his house so big that he could not live in it. Sometimes it is because he don't know how to build less. Can we help to show him? Notwithstanding the high character and the adaptability of of Mr. Downing's works to the 'upper ten thousand,' the wants of the lower *ten hundred thousand* are not satisfied.

It is often the case, particularly in settling new countries, that a man wants something that will answer for immediate shelter, and which he would be glad so to build that it would by and by form part of the house—so he may be able to build part of a house this year, and part next year, and perhaps another part another year.

Now, any plan that is so arranged that the new beginner can build it in parts, having each part complete in itself, will be useful to many of your readers, who will never read 'Cottage Residences;' and if they did, could not adopt a single plan in the book, for want of means. It is for the benefit of this class that I have arranged the enclosed plan. It is particularly intended for the *new settler*, and to be built on the *baloon plan*, which has not a single tennon or mortice in the frame, except sills; all the upright timber being very light, and held together by nails, it being sheeted upon the studs under the clap boards, is very stiff, and just as good and far cheaper than ordinary frames.

FRONT VIEW OF COTTAGE.



GROUND PLAN OF COTTAGE.

Description.—*a*, Wash-room, 13 by 13; *b*, kitchen 16 by 24; *c*, parlor, 16 by 16; *d*, *f*, *h*, *i*, bedrooms, 10 by 12: *e*, store-room, 8 by 10; *g*, pantry, 8 by 10; *j*, *l*, clothes press; *k*, entry; *m*, fireplace; *n*, stair-way; *o*, wood-house; *p*, garden gate; the pump should be in the wash room.

I would have a lawn in front, with shrubbery, and an orchard on the side opposite the garden. Between the garden and the house should be a road to the rear buildings, and between this road and the house I would have a strip of green sward ornamented with shrubbery. A corresponding strip also should be reserved between the house and the orchard. All the rest may be left to the taste of the person owning the premises.

Now, suppose a family just arrived at the 'new location,' and designing to build a house upon the above plan. First, they need some immediate shelter. Two hands in two days, can put up the room 13 by 13, marked wash room (*a*), in the plan, with a lean-to roof, the sides covered with wide 3-4 inch boards, feather-edged together, with a rough floor, which, with a rough shed to cook under, will serve for bed room and parlor while the house is building.

Next add the room marked kitchen (*b*), a good sized farmer's kitchen, 16 by 24. Board up the sides in the same way and finish off inside complete, and then you have a house with two rooms, the wash room answering well for a summer cooking room. Divide the chamber into three rooms, two of them 8 by 14 each, and the other 10 by 16, including the stairway (*n*). Make the

posts of this part of the building 12 ft. 6 in. high from the sleeper of the lower floor, and the lower room 7 ft. 6 in. in the clear; the joice 10 in. deep, and the upper room will be 4 ft. high under the eaves, and you will consequenily have to finish up the rafters till you get high enough in the centre.

Now add, as you are able, one or both of the wings, conteining each a bed room 10 by 12 (*d, f, h, i*), and pantry and store room 8 by 10 (*e, g*); each of these is also a lean-to, the outside posts of which should be 6 feet high, and the roof rising 4 feet, will leave two feet above in the side of the centre building for lights into the stairway chamber. These side rooms will also have to be finished a little way up the rafters, to get height enough.

The sides of these rooms, which were formerly the out side of the main building, can be plastered or papered upon the rough boarding. Your house so far is a whole house, complete in itself, but next year you want it more extensive. Go on then, and add the front room (*c*), with or without the wings and porch, *d, i, j, k, l*, either of which could be added afterwards, by making your calculations as you go along, building one room after another as you are able, and until you finally get a very comfortable house, completed like the plan. In calculating sizes of rooms, I have not allowed for thickness of walls. The front chamber I would leave all in one room, with one large window in the front, and opening out upon the top of the portico, and having a drum which would be heated by the stove in the room below, and make a pleasant sitting, sewing or nursery room either in summer or winter.

As in all my designs I aim at great economy of cost, convenience of arrangment, and occupancy of all the room for some useful purpose; so now I hope you are able to add a little cheap ornamental work to the front. Support the porch which is 6 feet by 24, upon five neat columns, with railing, except the door way; make the roof flat, with a pretty little railing on top, so that we can go out of the front chamber of a balmy evening to smell the honeysuckles that have been trained up from below. Carry out bulwarks upon the roof of each wing, to hide the pitch.—Put in a large window in the centre of the parlor front, of a half sexagonal shape, with two narrow windows each side, opening by hinges down to the floor, through which in summer we can also have access to a pleasant seat upon the porch, and still enjoy the company of those who might choose to remain within the room. For the sake of symmetry, I place a door at each end of the porch, only one of which will be an open sesame, unless perchance about the time you get the 'new white house' done, the sovereigns should elect you justice of the peace, or you happen to be a doctor, or somebody else, that wants a room for an office, just see how conveniently you can open the blind door through a passage like that on the other side, into one of the front bed rooms (*i*), 10 ft. by 12, where you could keep your official dignity very snug, without disturbing the family.

The kitchen, which should be the grand desideratum in every farm house, you will perceive is so situated that it has only nine feet of surface exposed to the weather, which will save many a load of wood, and yet by opening room doors, it can be well ventillated in summer.

Until you get the wood house built, you can use the wash room in winter to keep a stock of kindling wood. If you like the plan and have the means, of course it will be best to build the whole at one time. But, if necessary to build by sections, you can do as I have directed, or you can build the front part first, or build the entire centre part first, and afterwards add the differrooms that lean-to.

My object is to accommodate the new settler and poor man, with a plan by which he can get a home without building himself out of a house, or getting a great shell of an outside show, full of emptiness. Look at the plan and see how far I have succeeded, and such as it is, accept it as a Christmas present from your sick friend,

SOLON ROBINSON.

Indiana, Dec. 25, 1845.

On the Cultivation of the Grape.

For making Wine, or for other purposes.

MR. M. B, BATHAM: *Dear Sir*—I will offer through the medium of your excellent paper, some hints on the manner of starting the grape vine from the cutting, and also some remarks on the management and after culture of this valuable plant, so easy to be raised, and yet so little understood by many who would willingly go to the necessary trouble and expense for such a cheap but valuable luxury. The vine comes in bearing sooner, and, with proper management, will last as long as an orchard of apples, and perhaps longer. The after culture is but little more expense than corn, as it is mostly done with a cultivator and light plow. I would recommend to farmers who do not wish to make wine-growing a business, but who would like to have an abundance of fruit for family use, and to put up from 2 to 3 barrels of wine per year, to plant near the house one half acre in *Catawba vines*. They are the best—the *very best*, both for fruit and wine. The wine is as easy made as cider, and requires the same management; that is, when it is fermented, rack or draw it off into a clean, sweet cask; sometimes it requires two rackings, but not often. There is from 5 to 600 casks a year made near this city and sells readily at $1,00 per gallon. The average yield is about 300 gallons to the acre. There have been instances of three times that, but from the best information that I can obtain, 300 gallons to the acre is about the average thus far. But more on wine making when the directions for raising the vines are completed.

First, if you prefer buying roots two years old to waiting that time for cuttings to come forward, you can do so, but the expense is much greater, the roots cost from $5 to $10 per 100, the cuttings from $3 to $5 per 1000, a very considerable difference. If you buy roots, you will find hereafter directions for planting; if cuttings, proceed as follows:

When your cuttings arrive at hand, if they are purchased in this market they will be put up in bundles of 500 each, closely bound; then take them and smear them with a mixture of one-half recent cow dung and clay, made with water about the consistence of white-wash; have enough that the bundles can be dipped so it will penetrate and coat every cutting: then bury them lightly under ground until it is time to plant them out in rows, where they are to stand two years. To prepare the ground for planting, select the loamiest and richest spot in your garden, and spade it up as deep as the full length of the spade, breaking all lumps, and making the bed fine. The amount of ground will be, for 2000 cuttings, about 32 feet square, or 62 ft. by 16.—When the bed is prepared, begin on one side and open a trench, sloping it towards the centre of the bed about 45 degrees, deep enough so the cuttings when laid in shall just reach from bottom to top; then take one bundle of cuttings at a time from the ground, and open and seperate them carefully, one from another, so as not to *shell* off any of the buds that may be swelled; then with a sharp knife cut off the wood that projects above and below the bud at each end.—Cut it close to the bud, but do not injure it; then lay your cuttings into the trench with the tops even with the ground, 4 inches apart, or three to a foot. When the trench is filled in this way, lay off your line 18 inches from the top of the first trench, then open another, beating the earth very fine and putting it on the cuttings in the first trench and cover the top bud one-half inch deep with fine earth; proceed with the second and all the succeeding trenches in the same way, until all the cuttings are planted. Whatever advice you may receive from your neighbors, do not let one particle of your cuttings be exposed above ground after they are planted; they will come up soon enough, and send up what the sun will not injure; but if the top of the cutting is above ground, it will be injured, and I think this, in many cases, is the cause of the death of the plant. I used to plant my cuttings one to two buds above ground; I planted 7000 one year and 5000 the next with very uniform results. I lost nine-tenths of them. Last year I planted 10,000 *all* under ground, and I estimate I have now 8000 good plants; and last year was very unfavorable on account of the drouth. I would remark, that about two weeks after planting the cuttings, it is advisable to go over and examine them, and loosen up the soil immediately over the starting buds; this must be done with the hand, as any implement would break off the young and tender shoot; if the surface is the least baked, the shoot cannot find its way out, but will need help. The first year all that will be necessary, is to keep the rows clear of weeds, and in the fall, about November, cut the plants down to two buds, and then throw over all a covering of well rotted manure. The next spring, go along the rows and clear away the manure from the plants that they may get no obstructions to starting; the strongest of them may be permitted to grow two shoots, but from the weak ones cut off all but one; this is all the care they want this summer, except keeping them clear of weeds.

The next spring, when they are ready for the vineyard, the ground for which should have been prepared the year before, select, as I have said before, a half acre near the house; a rolling piece is the most convenient; a side hill is good. The kind of exposure is of but little consequence; I would prefer any other to a steep south side hill. We will suppose the half acre near the house is moderately level, apply to that the year before the vines are to be planted, 25 or 30 loads of good barn yard manure, and plant it in potatoes; get the crop off early, then take the largest plow you can get and put it in *beam* deep, follow that with another plow, or what is better, a SUBSOIL PLOW. Work the land 18 inches deep, if possible, then let it lie and freeze through the winter, then as early as you can work it, give it another of the same kind of plowing, and then harrow the surface smooth, then take a line long enough to reach the length of the piece and stretch it across one side, then make a measuring stick three feet long, begin at one end and dig a hole about 1½ feet square and the same deep, then have a stake four feet long, and drive it down near the side of the hole and just touching the line, then fill the side of the hole next the stake to the top letting the loose earth slope to the bottom on the opposite side, then take your vine and cut it down to within two buds of the ground, and lay it in on this sloping side of the hole with the top against the stake, then return the rest of the earth over the roots of the vine, pressing it down with the foot, being careful to pulverize the lumps, and when the vine is thus planted, lay your measure against the stake and the end of the measure will be the place for the edge of the next hole; proceed in this way until the row is finished, then lay the line for the next row, six feet from the first, and proceed as before in planting, thus the vines will stand three feet by six.

The first year, beets, mangel wurtzel, or carrots can be grown between the rows; but after that time it is best to leave the ground clear for the operation of the cultivator, small plow or harrow. The plants should be kept clear of weeds, and as the vines grow, they should be tied up to the stakes. (Information about pruning, &c. in next chapter.)

J. BRACE.

Cincinnati, Feb. 1846.

Deep Plowing.

"Few individuals are aware of the extension of roots in pulverized soil. Von Thaer mentions finding roots of sainfoin from 10 to 15 feet deep in the ground. There are now in the National Gallery, corn roots taken from one side of a hill of corn laid bare by the freshet, and presented by the Hon. J. S. Skinner, to the National Gallery. The corn was planted on the 20th of May, and roots gathered the 14th of July, 1842. In sixty days, some of the large roots extended more than four feet, covered with lateral branches. I have caused the roots to be measured; the aggregate length of roots in the hill is, by Mr. Skinner's estimate, over 8000 feet. The specimen alluded to, is open for examination. The fact is here mentioned to show the importance of deep plowing, to enable the plant to find nourishment so much below the surface as may avoid the effect of drought, give support to the stalk,

and not expose the roots to be cut off by needed cultivation. Soil is made by exposure of earth to the atmosphere; and whoever wishes to make permanent improvements will not fail to plow deep!"—*Ellsworth.*

Cultivation of Mustard by Mr. Parmelee.

NOTE.—The following was written by Mr. Parmelee, at the request of that indefatigable friend of improvement, the Hon H. L. ELLSWORTH, for publication in the Report of the Commissioner of Patents. We are indebted to Mr Ellsworth for a copy in advance of the publication of the report. The farmers of Ohio are at present more interested than any others, in the culture of this crop, and it gives us pleasure to be able to furnish full information concerning it as we have now done, in this and a former number of our paper.—ED.

The soil for mustard, should be light, lively sandy loam, rich enough to produce 50 bushels of corn to the acre; plowed as early as it will do to work; the tops of the furrows leveled with a light bush. This makes it easy and even for working the drill barrow.

Sowing.—I used a drill barrow—one with two large light wheels, easily worked by hand, and was made by Ruggle, Nourse and Mason, cost $15 in Boston—a most ingenious, simple and durable implement. With this, I sow in rows, first one foot apart, then two feet, alternating them, thus:

2 feet space.

1 foot space.

I have the hole in the tin plate through which the seed falls, of a size sufficient to drop three pints of seed to the acre. Begin with the plate which has the smallest hole, and ascertain the requisite quantity of seed, by observation of the first two or three half acres, enlarging the hole, if necessary, to adjust its size to the quantity.

You will see the advantage of having the rows laid off as above, by inspection of any given number of feet—say 66 feet. The difference in the number between the manner above, and *single* rows at two feet distance, is the *profit*, and the growth of the plant in the former way no more than fills the atmospheric space, whereas, in the latter, it looks too thin and *poor*. These double rows have also another important use, as will be seen presently.

The largest yield per acre of corn ever raised in Ohio, was on the above plan, in drills one foot and four feet apart—stalks nine inches apart in the row. Three pints of mustard seed per acre, makes the plants stand very thick; but no matter—nature adjusts the distance and size of the stalks to the strength of the land. The undergrowth that is smothered, helps to smother the weeds also. Therefore *let no thinning out be done.*

After Culture.—As soon as the weeds peep above ground, which is as early as the plants, and before they are large enough for a cultivator to pass between the rows, the field must be plentifully stocked with hands having light hoes and nimble fingers, to attend to the *rows only*, otherwise the weeds will be apt to smother the crop, which is very slow in its early growth. And these hands and a cultivator must continue going over and over the field, (if it be large and the weeds bad) say four or five weeks, until the plants have progressed to branches and blossoms so that further working would be injurious to the crop.

Cutting.—When the leaves have fallen from the stalk, and it turns yellow, and the seed on the pods, which are near the end of the branches are changed from a deep green to a brownish color, for the most part through the plant, and through the field; then cut it immediately with the sickle;* (cradling, which I have tried, would knock out the seed) handling it tenderly, and laying that cut from two double rows, upon the stumps of *one*, in heaps. These stumps form a fine support for the grain, clear from the ground, and admit a free circulation of air under it. Let it lay three or four days, until it is bone dry, or for a week if you please, until you are ready to take it up for threshing. If rain come upon it, no matter, it will not hurt it.

Housing.—According to the extent of the field, or force employed, have one or more canvas sheets, of light hempen duck, 24 feet square; clear a space and spread it upon the ground in the field supporting the corners and sides by small stakes about two feet high. On this place, top to top, the heaps that lay contingent, or that may be drawn a short distance on a sled furnished with a sort of hurdle of poles to support a canvas sheet on that also. Thrash with flails; four men can work to advantage on one sheet—three to thrash and one to turn and shake up. The heaps of unthrashed stalks should be taken close to the butt ends and lifted perpendicularly up—not dragged or gripped hard by the hand—otherwise much loss will ensue. When the sheet is charged with as much grain and chaff as can be conveniently handled, tie up and haul it to the barn floor; then the canvas may be spread on another part of the field, if desirable, and so through.

Cureing.—At the barn should be a hand to rake the bulk of the chaff from the seed as it is delivered, otherwise space will be wanted, and the seed lying at the bottom will be prevented from drying. The hand must work without shoes, and rake the chaff from side to side of the floor repeatedly; every time sweeping the space *clean* before removing the chaff back to the opposite side; to be sure that no seed is thrown out with the chaff. After such a raking, the seed should lay in bulk in the remainder of the chaff and dirt, which keeps it from packing and heating, for three weeks, and be thoroughly shoveled up and removed from side to side *every day*. By this means the seed cures *bright* and dry. Then pass it twice through a fanning mill furnished with a riddle, No. 12, and the article is ready for market.

The foregoing is the result of 14 years trial, in every form—in rows at different distances, broad cast, mixed with clover seed, with the view of smothering weeds, on different soils, at different times of the year, &c.; and is the only method that was ever successful with me.

J. H. PARMELEE.

Duncan's Falls, O.

NOTE.—The foregoing was written by Mr. Parmelee in the spring of last year, with permission to publish it any time after that season. A letter giving the results of his last year's crop, was sent to Mr. Ellsworth in the fall. It is the same as was copied from the Zanesville Gazette into our paper of Feb. 1.—ED.

* For a cut and description of an improved form of the sickle for this purpose, see Ohio Cultivator, February 1, page 19.

Planting Evergreens.

I never planted evergreens but once, about eleven years ago. These were treated as recommended by the editor of the Ohio Cultivator, in No. 12, page 95, except that I used an old basket in one case instead of the box, and in each case planted basket, boxes, and, perhaps one old crock, each with its tree in it. The old basket needed no further attention, and after the trees had become firm, and commenced growing the crock was broken and the boxes bursted, so as to allow the passage of the roots. I believe every tree so treated grew, and a few, taken up and treated as is usual in transplanting fruit and other deciduous trees, all died but one. This one grew in shallow light soil on a large rock, and was readily pulled up, and, as I suppose, the spongiolets or feeding roots adhered, and it grew very well.—To those who may not take the trouble of refering to the above editorial, I may say, evergreens should be skillfully taken up, with balls or earth adhering, in which the roots have not been moved or disturbed, and placed in a box, basket, tub or crock, (the last only for very small ones) and the ball well fitted to its receptacle, or well filled around with moist mould, and carefully taken to its final destination, with as little jaring as possible. Then to plant box and all is safest, or *very carefully* remove it from the tree.

Walhonding, O. E. NICHOLS.

Apples for Sheep.

Mr. Morrel, in his American Shepherd, page 250, says: 'Apples are much relished by sheep, and withal are very nutritious. After partaking of a mess, they manifest a great eagerness for other food, which is quite conclusive of their being stimulating to the apppetite. They are an excellent substitute for roots or brouse.'

An excellent substitute for roots and brouse!—In this State, we have in most districts no pine or hemlock brouse to feed our sheep on, and although our soil is moderately well adapted to root growing, the price of labor and the amount which their culture requires, forbid their production to any considerable extent. In addition to this, I have heard it contended, that the mangel wurtzel or beet crop exhausts the soil more than any other. But apples are said to be an excellent substitute for roots. Remember this and then let us calculate a little.

In Ohio, the apple is as apt to hit as almost any other crop, especially if the trees are planted in the most suitable places. High localities are best for sheep, and so are they for apples. Poor lands bring the best wool, and they do better for apples than for most other crops, and by the aid of the droppings of the sheep would produce abundance of the very finest fruit. Apples cost the least in *labor* of any product whatever, not even grass accepted, unless the apples have to be hand-picked. Considering the trees are to be purchased once in a number of years, they cost even less than grass seeds. Farmers who are disposed can raise the trees, but if they buy them from four to six dollars will furnish them.

In relation to product, the apple gives a large yield. Forty trees are a medium number for an acre and allowing twenty-five of these to bear, and each tree to produce only fifteen bushels, the product would be 375 bushels; but thirty trees might properly be estimated to bear, and each tree when pretty well grown, to bring twent-five bushels. This would give a crop of 750 bushels to the acre, and in many soils and situations, much more than this may be realized.

If the above estimate is correct, and I believe every man acquainted with the matter will agree it is not an over estimate, then, if good apples are equally nutritious, I ask if in Ohio they are not much cheaper than roots! Again, they possess the very great advantage, that the lands are worth at least half for pasturage, even when the trees are well grown, and during their growth the ground can be cultivated without great disadvantage.

These remarks are made in the hope that some of our sheep growers may turn their attention to the matter, and that those who may have the apples the coming year, may give us some practical lessons, founded on their own experience on the subject. Meantime we shall be glad to receive grafts from experienced cultivators, yeilding fruit eminently suited for feeding stock. Apples for this purpose should be of good quality, either sweet or not very acid, and if possible such as receive little injury from freezing. The trees should be hardy, constant and great bearers, and for winter food the apples should be of good size, to save trouble in handling. As I have before stated, we are planting a considerable experimental orchard, and shall be pleased to try in it whatever may be useful to us or our fellow citizens. We have, or can get most or all the usual grafted kinds, and only new seedlings or very rare grafted kinds, would be of any service. Such sent to us without expense, will be thankfully received and proved, and the result made known if my life shall be spared.

It is hoped the public spirited citizens of Ohio will regard an experimental orchard, where our numerous fruits may be tested, as a matter of some importance, and that we shall receive for trial, all such fine fruits as are not well known. It will test their qualities and settle their names. It is probable the editor of the Ohio Cultivator would forward grafts to us, if sent to him free of expense, [Certainly.—ED.] or if sent direct to us at Loydsville or Walhonding, we would prefer it.

E. NICHOLS.

Walhonding, Feb. 1846.

On sowing Clover Seed---Plaster, &c.

MR. BATEHAM:—I have been a resident of Richland county more than thirty years. While our land in these parts was new we sowed no clover seed. I commenced sowing clover, on a small scale, about 15 years ago. I then sowed about the middle of March—the usual time of sowing in Eastern Pennsylvania; for a number of years my clover crop generally failed, and I was led to suspect that the fault was in the seed; but about ten years ago I went to an old farmer to procure seed, and after telling him of my bad success, stating my time of sowing, &c. he observed to me that the middle of March was an unsafe time for sowing; as the seed would in most cases vegetate, and then be destroyed by hard frosts in April. He advised me to try his method, which was to defer sowing till the middle of April if the spring was early, and the first of May if late. I followed his advice, and ever since that time have had good clover, excepting last year, when owing to the very early spring, I sowed the last of March; it came up well but was destroyed by the severe frosts and drouth in May. I sowed three small patches with oats and followed with clover seed sowed the last of April; this did not come up till after the frosts and drouth of May, and it produded a middling crop.

A number of other farmers in this neighborhood have adopted the practice of sowing clover seed in April instead of the usual practice of sowing in March, and their experience agrees with my own.

Plaster on clover.—One year ago last spring, I sowed clover seed on 7 acres of wheat (on corn ground) the last of April, and on the 10th of May I sowed on it a barrel (say 430 lbs.) of Sandusky grey plaster. At wheat harvest the clover was so high that the tops were frequently cut with the scythe. Having plenty of pasture I did not, turn stock into it for 3 or 4 weeks, when I found the clover in full bloom and the stubble completely covered, so that I concluded to leave it for seed. I cut a part of it for seed; it yielded well and the seed weighed 62 lbs. to the bushel.

Now my opinion is that if the farmers will sow some plaster on their clover sown this spring, they will be able to obtain a supply of clover seed therefrom in the fall, and thereby avoid in part the deficiency that will otherwise be occasioned by the general failure of the clover crop last year. At all events, the experiment will do no harm, and is worthy of a trial. I for one, have no other chance for producing a supply of seed for the next year.

Artichokes.—I see in the cultivator, Jerusalem Artichokes spoken of; I wish to inquire if there is more than one variety, and if so which is the best. I have about 1-8 of an acre which I intend for seed next spring. The kind I have, the roots are white, ill shaped and numerous in the hill; stalks grow 6 to 8 feet high, with yellow blossoms. [This is the true kind—another variety has roots of a red color, but does not differ otherwise,—ED.]

Encouragement.—I am in hopes, Mr. Editor, that I shall soon be able to send you subscriptions for another club in this neighborhood. Were it not for the scarcity of money occasioned by the loss of our wheat crop, it would be comparatively an easy task to obtain subscribers for your paper.

I shall conclude by wishing you success in your noble enterprise; and I am happy to inform you that a spirit of inquiry is already awakened among some of the farmers in this region, as well as in other parts of the State, that cannot fail of producing the most beneficial results.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH WORKMAN.

Honey Creek, Richland Co. March, 1846.

*** The above is a *Workman* who need not be ashamed of his work. We tender him, in behalf of our readers, sincere thanks for his timely and valuable communication, and hope he will favor us with more of the results of his experience in practical agriculture. He need not make any apologies for his farmer-like style, or defective 'grammar;' our readers are not critical in these matters; and if they were, they would not find much to complain of in his communication. Only give us the *facts* and *ideas*, we say, and let the *style* take care of itself. The plainer the language the better for our purpose.—ED.

OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MARCH 15, 1846.

☞ The next number of our paper will be delayed till the 2d or 3d day of April, in order to give the proceedings of the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, which occurs on the 1st.

Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

Wednesday April 1st, it will be remembered, is the day appointed by law for the first meeting of the newly incorporated State Board of Agriculture. A circular has been issued in the name of the officers of the former Board, notifying the members of their appointment, and requesting as many of them as can consistently do so, to attend this meeting. The business to be done is highly important; indeed, the success and usefulness of all subsequent labors of the Board, as well as of the county societies, will be greatly affected by the proceedings of this meeting.

We are aware that it will require some sacrifice of time and money on the part of the members, for them to attend this meeting, at a time, too, when the roads are not apt to be very inviting, but we trust that patriotism and devotion to the cause of agriculture, will induce a majority of them to make the sacrifice, and come up to the capitol, at least this once, with a spirit worthy of those who are appointed as leaders in this great work of improvement.

It cannot, perhaps, be expected that the members from the most distant parts of the State will be able to attend, and this renders it more important that all others should be present. Those who do attend would of course be gratified if those who do not, would send letters expressive of their views and feelings with reference to the duties and objects of the Board.

The right spirit moving.—We begin to hear from the friends of improvement, in several counties, that early measures will be taken for the organization of county Agricultural Societies in accordance with the provisions of the new law. This is right and just what we expected.

Not room.—Notwithstanding the use of much small type, we are compelled to defer a number of valuable articles designed for this number of our paper. The promised article on *Lime*, by D. L., may be expected in our next; also, further information respecting potato rot, and remarks on the varieties of grass and clover, &c. &c.

Too Long—We have on hand several communications on fruit culture, and other subjects, deferred on account of their length. One of these is by our esteemed friend Dr. S. A. Barker, of McConnellsville—will try and abridge this in time for our next.

☞ *More Seeds.*—A new supply of Mustard seed is received, also a small lot blue grass, red-top and white clover seeds, for sowing door yards, &c., together with additional varieties of vegetable and flower seeds.

The Weather, since our last, has rapidly changed from that of winter to spring, and there is every prospect of a favorable season for the farmer and gardener. We regret however to find that many kinds of fruit trees have been much injured by the winter. Peach, plum, cherry and pear trees, in exposed situations, appear to have most of the blossom buds destroyed, and in many cases the young wood also, especially of peach and cherry.

'Baldwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer.'—HENRY F. NILES, one of our subscribers in Seneca Co., O. inquires of us where the above work, which was noticed in our paper a month or two since, can be obtained. We do not know that any booksellers in Ohio have procured copies of it as yet; but we presume that most of them will do so before long. We observe, by a notice in the United States Gazette, that it has already passed to a second edition.

More about Artichokes.

Mr. Noble informs us in answer to our inquiries, that he never took pains to ascertain the amount of the yield of artichokes per acre, but he thinks his give 700 bushels or over; and on rich land he says the yield is enormous. His mode of feeding the roots to sheep is, to give from one to two bushels per hundred head, along with their ordinary feed.

Use of the tops for fodder.—Mr. H. B. Wellman of Massilon informs us that he planted about three acres of artichokes last spring, in the manner recommended in our paper by Mr. Noble, but at least a month too late—being done about the 24th of May. But notwithstanding the severe drouth, the stalks grew luxuriently, attaining the height of from nine to twelve feet. Apprehending a scarcity of fodder, though not supposing them of much value he cut the stalks and shocked them in the field, immediately after the first frost. During the winter he was surprised to find that all of his stock, including horses cows and sheep eat this fodder in preference to Timothy hay; and, judging from the condition of his animals after feeding on it he believes the artichoke fodder more nutritious than hay.

*** Those wishing to obtain artichokes for planting, can do so at a moderate price, we are informed, by applying to Mr. Noble, or to Mr. Wellman. Or if wanted in this vicinity we will send for them, if applied for soon—ED. O. CULT.

Saxony Sheep---Samples of Wool.

We gave in our paper a month since some account of the history and qualities of the Spanish Merino Sheep; and we designed in this number to give a brief chapter, mostly from Morrell's work, in relation to the German or SAXON variety of Merinos; but we have concluded to defer it till our next, when it will be accompanied by a communication just received by us from Messrs. Perkins & Brown.

We have received a number of samples of Saxony and other fine wool, which we have not before noticed.

Mr. NATHANIEL PIERCE, near Medina, O., writes as follows: 'I send you enclosed for your careful and candid inspection, twenty different samples of wool from my pure Electoral Saxony sheep. My flock of this kind consists of thirty head, all ewes save two rams. Their fleeces of last spring's clip weighed over three and a half pounds per head. If there is another flock in Ohio possessing such symetry of form and yielding as great a weight of fleece, of as fine a fibre and as good felting qualities, I should be highly pleased if you would direct me through the medium of your paper, where I shall go to place my eyes and hands upon them. I would willingly travel 100 miles to see a flock possessing more good qualities than my own; and poor as I am I would pay $50 or over for a buck to breed from. I expect to have a few young bucks to spare next summer or fall.'

Remarks.—The samples of wool received with the foregoing are very fine and beautiful; as much so, we think, as any that have been sent us, or as can be found in the State. These sheep, we believe, are a part of the celebrated Grove flock, though it is not stated in the letter; but the *extraordinary weight of fleece* would seem to show that they are not of that variety. Indeed we cannot avoid the impression that there is some mistake in reference to the weight of fleece; that Mr. Pierce intended to have written *two* instead of *'three,'* or else that the wool was of two years growth. For in all our observation and reading we never saw or heard of a flock of Electoral ewes giving so great a weight of fleece; nor, indeed, any other variety of as fine staple as the samples sent us by Mr. Pierce. We shall certainly accept of his invitation to call and inspect them the first opportunity that is afforded us.—ED.

Mr. Wm. H. Trimble, late of the House of Representatives, handed us 8 samples of wool, from sheep belonging to his father, Ex-Gov. A. Trimble of Hillsboro, and purchased by him at the executors' sale of the Grove flock of Electoral Saxony sheep, at Medina, in 1844.—These samples appear to us remarkably long staple for less than a year's growth; as well as very fine and uniform.

These and the foregoing specimens, together with those before on hand from Messrs. Perkins & Brown, Noble, Hilderbrand, and Ladd, have been examined and admired by a large number of visitors at our office.

Mr. Hugh Elliott, of Martinsburgh, Knox Co. sent us, some time since, 8 samples of excellent Merino wool from sheep purchased by him at the N. Y. State Fair last fall. He says, he purchased of General Harmon, 7 bucks, 5 pure blooded Paulars and 2 supposed to be 1-4 Escurial; also 10 ewes, 2 of them from the celebrated flock of S. W. Jewett, Esq. of Vermont, and the balance bred directly from his flock. These sheep were purchased for himself and his brother James Elliott. They both reside near Martinsburgh, and they invite sheep amateurs to call on them.

Fine Sheep for Sale.—Mr. M. Beach, residing near Lebanon, O., informs us that he is desirous of selling his stock of fine sheep, owing to their exposure to injury by dogs, his farm being so near the town. He has 130 choice Saxon,and Merino,descendants of several of the best flocks in the country, including the celebrated Wells and Dickinson flocks. He also has several pure Electoral Saxony bucks, selected from the Grove flock, and one or two Guadeloup Merinos, from the flock of Mr. N. Sawyier.

Mr. Beach also has a few pure Leicester sheep, from the imported stock of Mr. Dun, and Mr. Sotham of New York, which he will sell at moderate prices.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Oh dear! We have not been favored with a single communication from the ladies since issuing our last number. What can the matter be? Have we offended them by declining the insertion of some of their favors? Surely they are not so unreasonable as to deny us the 'right of private judgment,' especially when we exercise it with so much leniency as we think we have done? At any rate we hope they will forgive the past, and try again.

Smiles.

A smile upon some kindred face,
When human hearts with grief are bowed,
Is like the golden rays that chase
The darkness from the summer cloud.

It lifts, and thrifts, and brings a cheer,
To gild with joy the saddest hours,
And sparkles on the soul as clear,
As dews that sleep on fainting flowers.

Boston Transcript.

The English taste for Flowers.

The English people appear to me to have a strong passion for flowers, and I commend their taste. A country house, without its plantation of flowers and flowering shrubs, would be quite an anomaly; and many of the moss-grown cottages have their small gardens of flowers, their doors trellised with woodbines and honeysuckles, and their outer walls covered with a thick mantling of ivy, and made gay with the sweetbrier and the monthly rose. The door yards of the English, in the country, their windows, their halls, their palaces, are all decorated with flowers; they are among the most beautiful ornaments at their festivals; and even the highest charms of female loveliness are studiously augmented by these innocent and splendid adornments.

Looking out of my window a short time since, I saw that the laborer wheeling his barrow before the door had his button-hole decorated with a beautiful geranium. I went into the street, and the driver of the omnibus, whom I first met, wore a handsome nosegay. I met a bridal party, and, besides the white favors worn by all the servants in attendance, each one had a bunch of flowers at his breast. I met a crowd of magnificent equipages hastening to a drawing-room to pay their courtly homage to a sovereign queen, whose virtues and most exemplary demeanor render her worthy of the homage of true affection and respect; and every lady bears in her hand a magnificent bouquet; and the coachman and the footman seem to emulate each other in the gaiety and beauty of the flowers which they all wear. At St. Paul's, at the epening of the term of courts, the long procession of grave and learned judges, who then go in state to church, appears, each one, with an elegant nosegay in his hand. At the opera, upon the breathless and successful competitors for public favor, in the midst of a tempest of applause, descends a perfect shower of floral wreaths and rich bouquets.

I sympathize heartily in this taste of the English for flowers, which thus prevades all ranks, and, flowers being accessible to all, and among the most innocent and cheapest of all pleasures, diffuses a vast amount of enjoyment. They are, indeed, among the richest adornments of God's beautiful creation, and every where, in the tangled forest, in the most secluded thicket, on the ocean prairies, and even upon the dessolate heaths, are scattered about in such an endless variety and profusion as cannot fail to impress a reflecting and devout mind with the most grateful veneration and delight.

As for those persons who can see no good and no utility in any thing beyond that which fills the belly, or covers the back, or puts money into the pocket, they are of the earth, earthy. Such grovelling selfishness and animalism I trample under foot with ineffable scorn. But the cultivation of flowers does much for the benefit of the mind. A taste for objects so pure expels a taste for others, which are unworthy. A passion for what is beautiful and refined in nature often secures the mind from the intrusion of passions low and hurtful. Every advance, which is made in any direction for the improvement of the taste or the refinement of manners, is so much done for the general comfort of social life and for good morals.—*Colman's European Agriculture.*

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

☞ Every Farmer, and every Laboring Man, as well as every Mechanic, will find great and frequent advantage from a knowledge of the Science of Mechanics. Try it, young men, and see!

On the Mechanic Powers.

From Lardner's Popular Lectures on Science and Art: copied by the permission of the publishers.

The Pulley.—*Continued from our last, page* 38.

The class of simple machines which present themselves to our attention at this time, is that which is called the *cord*. If a rope were perfectly flexible, and were capable of being bent over a sharp edge, and of moving upon it without friction,we should be enabled by its means to make a force in any one direction overcome resistance, or communicate motion in any other direction. Thus, if P, fig 1, be such an edge, a perfect flexible rope passing

Fig. 1.

over it would be capable of transmitting a force S F to a resistance Q B, so as to support or overcome B, or by a motion in the direction of S F to produce another motion in the direction of B Q. But as no materials of which rope can be constructed can give them perfect flexibility, and as, in proportion to the strength by which they are enabled to transmit force, their rigidity increases, it is necessary, in practice, to adopt means to remove or mitigate those effects which attend imperfect flexibility, and which would otherwise render cords practically inapplicable as machines.

When a cord is used to transmit a force from one direction to another, its stiffness renders some force necessary in bending it over the angle P, which the two directions form; and if the angle be sharp, the exertion of such a force may be attended with the rupture of the cord. If, instead of bending the rope at one point over a single angle, the change of direction were produced by successively deflecting it over several angles, each of which would be less sharp than a single one could be, the force requisite for the deflection; as well as the liability of rupturing the cord, would be considerably diminished. But this end will be still more perfectly attained if the deflection of the cord be produced by bending it over the surface of a curve.

If a rope were applied only to sustain, and not to move a weight, this would be sufficient to remove the inconvenience arising from its rigidity. But when motion is to be produced, the rope, in passing over the curved surface, would be subject to excessive friction, and consequently to rapid wear. This inconvenience is removed by causing the surface on which the rope runs to move with it, so that no more friction is produced than would arise from the curved surface rolling upon the rope.

All these ends are attained by the common pulley, which consists of a wheel called a *sheave*, fixed in a block

Fig. 2.

and turned on pivots. A groove is formed in the edge of the wheel, in which the rope runs, the wheel revolving with it. Such an apparatus is represented in fig. 2.

We shall, for the present, omit the consideration of that part of the effects of the stiffness and friction of the machine which is not removed by the contrivance just explained, and shall consider the rope as perfectly flexible, and moving without friction.

From the definition of a flexible cord, it follows that its tension, or the force by which it is stretched throughout its entire length, must be uniform. From this principle, and this alone, all the mechanical properties of pulleys may be derived.

Although, as already explained, the whole mecanical efficacy of this machine depends on the qualities of the cord, and not on those of the block and sheave, which are only introduced to remove the accidental effects of stiffness and friction, yet it has been usual to give the name *pulley* to the block and sheave, and a combination of blocks, sheaves and ropes, is called a *tackle*.

When the rope passes over a single wheel, which is fixed in its position, as in fig. 2, the machine is called a *fixed pulley*. Since the tension of the cord is uniform throughout its length, it follows that in this machine the power and weight are equal. For the weight stretches that part of the cord which is between the weight and pulley, and the power stretches that part between the power and the pulley; and since the tension throughout the whole length is the same, the weight must be equal to the power.

Hence, it appears that no mechanical advantage is gained by this machine. Nevertheless, there is scarcely any engine, simple or complex, attended with more convenience. In the application of power, whether of men or animals, or arising from natural forces, there are always some directions in which it may be exerted to much greater convenience and advantage than others, and, in many cases, the exertion of these powers is limited to a single direction. A machine, therefore, which enables us to give the most advantageous direction to the moving power, whatever be the direction of the resistance opposed to it, contributes as much practical convenience as one which enables a small power to balance or overcome a great weight. In directing the power against the resistance, it is often necessary to use two fixed pulleys. Thus, in elevating a weight A, fig 3, to the summit of a huilding, by the strength of a horse moving below, two fixed pulleys, B and C, may be used. The rope is carried from A over the pulley B; the rope passes, and returning downward, is brought under C, and finally drawn by the animal on the horizontal plane. In the same manner sails are spread, and flags hoisted on the yards and masts of a ships, by sailors pulling a rope on the deck.

Fig. 3.

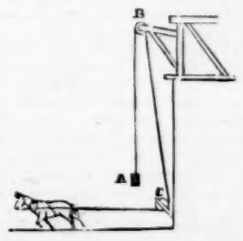


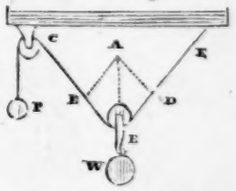
Fig. 4.

By means of the fixed pulley, a man may raise himself to a considerable height, or descend to any proposed depth. If he be placed in a chair or bucket attached to one end of a rope, which is carried over a fixed pulley, by laying hold of this rope on the other side, as represented in fig. 4, he may, at will, descend to a depth equal to half of the entire length of the rope, by continually yielding rope on the one side, and depressing the bucket or chair by his weight on the other. Fire-escapes have been constructed on this principle, the fixed pulley being attached to some part of the building.

A *single moveable pulley* is represented in fig. 5. A cord is carried from a fixed point F, and, passing through a block B, attached to a weight W, passes over a fixed pulley C, the power being applied at P. We shall first suppose the parts of the cord on each side the wheel B, to be parallel: in this case, the whole weight W being sustained by the parts of the cords B C and B F, and these parts being equally stretched, each must sustain half the weight, which is therefore the tension of the cord. This tension is resisted by the power at P, which must therefore be equal to half the weight. In this machine, therefore, the weight is twice the power.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



If the parts of the cord B C and B F be not parallel, as in fig. 6, a greater power than half the weight is therefore

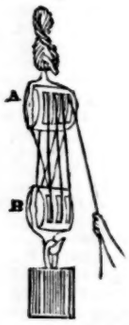
necessary to sustain it. To determine the power necessary to support a given weight, in this case take the line B A in the vertical direction, consisting of as many inches as the weight consists of ounces; from A draw A D parallel to B C, and A E parallel to B F; the force of the weight represented by A B will be equivalent to two forces represented by B D and B E. The number of inches in these lines, respectively, will represent the number of ounces which are equivalent to the tensions of the parts B F and B C of the cord. But as these tensions are equal, B D and B E must be equal, and each will express the amount of the power P, which stretches the cord at P C.

It is evident that the four lines, A E, E B, B D and D A, are equal. And as each of them represents the power, the weight which is represented by A B must be less than twice the power which is represented by A E and E B taken together. It follows, therefore, that as parts of the ropes which support the weight depart from parallelism, the machine becomes less and less efficacious; and there are certain obliquities at which the equilibrating power would be much greater than the weight.

The mechanical power of pulleys admits of being almost indefinitely increased by combination. Systems of pulleys may be divided into two classes: those in which a single rope is used, and those which consist of several distinct ropes. Figs 7 and 8, represent two systems of

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.



pulleys, each having a single rope. The weight is in each case attached to a moveable block B, in which are fixed two or more wheels; A is a fixed block, and the rope is successively passed over the wheels above and below, and, after passing over the last wheel above, is attached to the power. The tension of that part of the cord to which the power is attached is produced by the power, and, therefore, equivalent to it, and the same tension must extend throughout its whole length. The weight is sustained by all those parts of the cord which pass from the lower block, and, as the force which stretches them all is the same, viz., that of the power, the effect of the weight must be equally distributed among them, their directions being supposed to be parallel. It will be evident, from this reasoning, that the weight will be as many times greater than the power, as the number of cords which support the lower block. Thus, if there be six cords, each cord will support a sixth part of the weight—that is, the weight will be six times the tension of the cord, or six times the power. In fig. 7, the cord is represented as being finally attached to a hook on the upper block. But it may be carried over an additional wheel fixed in that block, and finally attached to a hook in the lower block, as in fig. 8, by which one will added to the power of the machine,the number of cord at the lower block being increased by one. In the system represented in in fig. 7, the wheels are placed in the blocks one above the other; in fig. 8 they are placed side by side. In all systems of pulleys of this class, the weight of the lower block is to be considered as a part of the weight to be raised, and, in estimating the power of the machine, this should always be attended to.

When the power of the machine, and therefore the number of wheels, is considerable, some difficulty arises

Fig. 9.

in the arrangement of the wheels and cords. The celebrated Smeaton contrived a tackle, which takes its name from him, in which there are ten wheels in each block: five large wheels placed side by side, and five smaller ones similarly placed above them in the lower block, and below them in the upper. Fig. 9, represents Smeaton's blocks without the rope. The wheels are marked with the numbers 1, 2, 3, &c., in the order which the rope is to be passed over them. As in this pulley, twenty distinct parts of the rope support the lower block, the weight, including the lower block, will be twenty times the equilibrating power.

In all these systems of pulleys, every wheel has a separate axle, and there is a distinct wheel for every turn of the rope at each block. Each wheel is attended with friction on its axle, and also with friction between the sheave and block. The machine is by this means robbed of a great part of its efficacy, since to overcome the friction alone, a considerabie power is in most cases necesssary.

(To be Continued.)

Letter from Mr. Ball, of Muskingum.

RESPECTING THE DOG TAX BILL.

We have received a lengthy communication from Mr. Ball of Muskingum county, in relation to remarks of ours in an article in our last number, headed 'Great destruction of sheep by dogs,' in which we took occasion to speak of his course in the late Legislature, in a manner that he thinks does him great injustice. We insert with pleasure that portion of his letter containing facts or explanations which are calculated to set the matter in its true light before our readers. After quoting that portion of our article which he deems objectionable, he says:

The above is but a portion of the article to which I refer, and any one who did not know to the contrary, would very naturally infer from reading it, that I had been particularly hostile to the interests of the farmers of Ohio in the course of my legislation during the past winter. Indeed, as I am the only member of the present Legislature, whom you have deemed it your duty to single out by name, and hold up to the public gaze, as having been opposed to granting protection to sheep, it will doubtless be supposed by many, that I was more hostile to that interest than any other member of either House. (A) It will hardly be believed by those who know nothing of me except what they have seen in the Cultivator, that I am a farmer myself, and own about one hundred and ninety sheep, which are as liable to the depredations of dogs as are those of my neighbors, and that I am actually making preparations to add about three hundred more to my flock.

* * * * * * * * * *

That I did oppose the first bill which was introduced to tax dogs, is certainly true, and that I would oppose the passage of a similar bill, having the same provisions, is equally true; but sir, I endeavored to have that bill so amended and put in such a shape as that I could vote for it, (B) not that I believe any great good could result to the wool growing interests from the imposition of a tax on dogs, (for I have always felt satisfied that the amount of benefit to result from such a law has been greatly overrated,) but I was willing, that in those sections of the State where public opinion seemed to demand it, the people should have an opportunity of testing its benefits.

The bill which I opposed was intended to be a general law, and proposed to tax the first dog 25 cts. and each additional dog $1,00, with a clause added to authorize any person, who might see a dog outside of its owner's enclosure, unless in company with some member of the family, or in the actual pursuit of wild game, to kill such dog whether offending or not. Such a law I believe would be productive of much evil, if it should be carried into effect. (C) When a favorite and unoffending dog should be wontonly killed merely because he had crossed his owner's fence, we might imagine cases where a retaliation might take place by killing a horse or a cow or burning a haystack. Such cases would not be uncommon, and such is the opinion of some of the largest sheep owners in my county. Again, I thought it rather absurd to tax a man $1 one day for the privilege of *keeping* a dog, and the next day *deprive* him of his dog that he has just paid the State his dollar for the privilege of keeping.

But sir, it would have made but little difference whether I supported or opposed that bill, it could not have been passed in that shape. I believe I speak advisedly when I say that with the exception of a portion of the Western Reserve members, (perhaps most of them) and a portion of the representatives from the Miami valley, with here and there a scattering member beside, the remainder of the State would have voted against that bill. Such I know to be the fact in reference to the members from the north-west, and such I believe was the fact in reference to the entire delegation from the counties bordering along the Ohio river, from Ashtabula or Trumbull to Cincinnati. (D) It is true some of them wished some kind of a law—some wished an act to authorize the killing of dogs, without a tax. Some would vote for a tax without authority to kill. Some would vote for a tax provided the money could go into the school fund, and others would only vote for it on condition that all should be appropriated to payment for sheep killed by dogs. But scarcely any two could agree on the details of a bill.—While many more, and perhaps a majority, as the final vote partly demonstrated, were opposed to all law except what is already on the statute book, upon the subject.

The bill and pending amendments were finally recommitted to a select committee of three, of which I was chairman. Dr. Thomas of Shelby and Mr. Trimble of Highland were my associates. With an understanding amongst the friends of the measure, that we should prepare and report a substitute containing the general features of the first bill, as to the amount of tax and the disposition of the proceeds, but without the killing section. And further it was to provide that at the next April election, a vote should be taken by the people whether they would have it go into operation or not. In each county where a majority of those voting, should vote for a 'dog tax,' it should take effect in that county. If a majority of such county were against it, it was further provided that in each township where a majority was found in favor of it, it should take effect. That bill was prepared by the committee and reported by Mr. Trimble of Highland. That bill I supported by my votes and speeches. Mr. Wilford of Wayne Co. proposed an amendment, exempting one dog to each person from its operation, which was adopted, but *against which I voted*

But the bill was still lost, on the final vote with my name recorded in its *favor*, of which the journals of the House will show. (E)

What I have here stated are matters of fact and matters of record, and those records are within your reach. And yet under such a state of facts, I am singled out from amongst the whole one hundred and eight members, comprising the two houses, as most worthy of your censure, for what you conceive to be my opposition to the interests of the farmers of Ohio, while those members who not only opposed the bill in its original form, but also in its modified form, at every stage of its progress through the House, are passed over in silence. (F)

* * * * * * * * * *

Respectfully, EDWARD BALL.

Muskingum Co., March 8, 1846.

Remarks.—The foregoing demands a few words from us by way of explanation. Wo will briefly refer to the several points in the order in which they occur.

(A) We see nothing in our remarks alluded to that is calculated to convey the impression that Mr. Ball was 'particularly hostile to the interests of the farmers of Ohio in the course of his legislation.' We said nothing about his conduct with reference to the interests of the farmers, excepting that he was an active agent in defeating the bill for imposing a tax on dogs—and this he admits is true.

[B] This is all that we complain of: thousands of our our patrons, and other farmers of Ohio, asked the Legislature for a law *imposing a tax on dogs*, and Mr. Ball, with others, virtually tell them they are not qualified to judge what is best, therefore he opposes the granting of their request.

[C] We believe that the evils he apprehends from a law allowing stray dogs to be shot, are more imaginary than real. But if this clause was so objectionable, why was it not stricken out and the bill passed without it?

[D] The argument that the bill would have been defeated by others without his aid, we presume Mr. Ball does not pretend is a valid one to offer in his own justification! Besides we are by no means willing to admit the truth of the premises. We heard several persons say they believed the bill would have passed if Mr. Ball had not said so much against it.

[E] The bill was not such as the petitioners asked for, though it would have done some good if passed in the shape reported by the committee. We give Mr. Ball credit for having voted against the motion to exempt one dog to each house, and also for voting in favor of the bill on the question for its passage. We know however that several voted *against* it at that time, because it had been so amended as to render it useless. [We shall give the record of votes as soon as the journal is published.]

[F] We utterly deny having 'singled out' Mr. Ball from any suuh motives as he seems to suppose. Our reason for mentioning him and Mr. Brown, is obvious from the facts mentioned in the commencement of our article, namely, because of the accounts of the destruction of sheep in their particular counties. Of course our readers are all aware that those two gentlemen were not sinners above all others in this respect, for if *a majority of the members* had not likewise opposed it, the law would have passed. Wa can assure Mr. Ball that we have not the least particle of ill-will towards him, and our remarks were not dictated by any personal or political animosity; hence we regard those portions of his communication which we have omitted, as uncalled for and unjust, and such as he would not have written except under the influence of excited feelings.

To Mr. Israel Brown it is due from us to say, that the other Representatives from Hamilton county, also oppo-

sed the bill alluded to, both tast year and the present one. We believe also they have generally opposed all the plans that have been proposed for the protection or encouragement of Agriculture.—Ed. O. Cult.

Names of Western Apples.

Much difficulty is experienced by nurserymen, and other fruit cultivators, by the variety of names under which most of the valuable apples originating in the Western country have been disseminated. It is to be hoped that this evil will in some degree be removed before long by the agency of intelligent pomologists, and the combined action of Horticultural Societies. The following communication we think will decide questions of dispute with reference to one of our most valuable apples. The writer is one of the editors of the Western Recorder, and has paid much attention to Horticulture.—Ed. Cult.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Mamma Beam,* or Gate Apple.—This in one of the best early winter apples cultivated in this state, and is quite common in the counties about Steubenville, and is highly appreciated hy those acquainted with it. It received its name from the circumstances hereafter related. We had stated some facts about this apple, in our paper, some time ago. But since the appearance of Mr Downing's eminent treatise on the 'Fruits of America,' &c., &c., our friend Dr. S. A. Barker, of M'Connellsville, Mr. Humrickhouse, Esq., of Coshocton, and others, have requested us to furnish them the facts in regard to the origin of this superior fruit. We extract from Mr Downing (see p. 142:)

'Waxen Apple. Coxe.

Gate Apple, } *Of various parts*
White Apple, } *of Ohio.*

Belmont. Kenrick.†

'The Waxen apple, for whose correct history we are indebted to that careful pomologist, Professor Kirtland, of Cleveland, is esteemed, in Ohio, where it is now largely cultivated, one of the very finest of all early winter varieties. It was carried from Eastern to Western Virginia, by Nessley, a nurseryman on the banks of the Ohio, about the commencement of the present century, &c.,

As our information in relation to the history of the Gate apple varied essentially from the above, we wrote to the Rev. Joseph Burns, who resides among the Nessley and Brown families for certified statements on the subject, who writes as follows:

February 16, 1846.

'C. Springer, *Dear Sir:* I received your letter, last week, requesting the history of the Gate apple, &c. I have made the desired inquiry and now send you the result. The old man Nessley, and wife, und the old man Brown and wife are all dead, but the testimony of the Rev. George Brown, of Steubenville, O., and the other persons who here certify, may be relied on, as they received their information from old Mr. Nessley, Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

'The *residence* of Mamma Beam, mother of Jacob Nessley, sr., was near Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pa. The "Gate apple" is from a seedling which grew at her gate, from which circumstance it was called by the family, the "Gate apple," though by the neighbors it was called the "Mamma Beam," after the old lady. It was brought to the Ohio river, above Steubenville, by Jacob Nessley sr., and so propagated throughout the west. Yours, &c.,

'Jos. Burns.'

'The above is a true history of the "Gate apple," as I received it from Richard Brown, Esq., and his lady. Mrs. Brown told me she had lived, for some time, with Mrs. Beam, her grandmother; had seen the tree at the gate, and knew all the circumstances.

'George Brown.'

'We concur in the above.

'Jacob N. Brown of Richland.
'George Brown, do,'

The foregoing, we think, ought to be sufficient to establish the origin of the 'Gate apple,' and to show that Mr. Downing has been misled on the subject. We are personally acquainted with the witnesses, and know their credibility to be of the highest character. The two last are grand-children of Jacob Nessley, and great grand children of 'Mamma Beam.' It was their mother which resided with old Mrs. Beam, and saw the tree at the gate, &c., alluded to by the Rev. G. Brown above. Of course their opportunity to be acquainted with the subject cannot be questioned. Beside, having traveled extensively through the counties, about Steubenville, we have frequently heard all these facts in relation to the 'Gate apple' from other persons, save as to the whereabouts of 'Mamma Beam,' and her relation to the Nessley family.

Mr. Downing is alsc misled in relation to the Putnam Russett, which he says on the authority of Prof. Kirtland, '*originated* at Marietta, O.' The Putnams, themselves, say that this apple was brought from the east, and Mr. Nichols, of Belmont, says it is the 'Roxbury Russett,' as he saw them both bearing. Although this Russett flourishes finely on the alluvial bottoms of the Ohio River, yet it does but poorly on clay soil, as we knew by experience.

We do not make these corrections, and remarks, to depreciate from the merit of Downing's work, for we think his the best treaties we have seen on the subject of the 'Fruits of America,' &c. But our object is to arrive at truth. If it be of sufficient interest to give the history of 'American fruits,' it is certainly worth while doing it correctly. C. Springer.

Meadow Farm, Muskingum Co., O.

* We have heard this apple under consideration as frequently called by this name as by that of Gate apple.

†Mr. Kenrick says, (see 5th Ed. orch'd, p. 71,) the 'Belmont is a new and highly beautiful fruit, of first rate quality. It was raised in Belmont, Ohio.' From Rockport, Cayuga Co., O., it was carried by C. Olmstead, Esq., to Boston, in 1834. And specimens of the fruit were presented, by that gentleman, in Jan. of that year, to the Horticultural society of Mass.

Law for the Protection of Gardens, &c.

This law having bsen extended to all parts of the State, and slightly amended by an act of the present winter, we insert it with the amendments, for the benefit of our readers:

AN ACT to punish the offences of cutting down or destroying fruit and ornamental trees, and stealing fruit and vegetables in certain counties in this State.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.* That if any person or persons within the County of Cuyahoga shall wilfully, or maliciously, and without lawful authority, cut down, root up, sever, injure or destroy any fruit or ornamental tree, cultivated root or plant, fruit or other vegetable production, standing or growing in, or being attached to the lands of another, or shall wilfully and without lawful authority, cut down, root up, destroy or injure any fruit or other ornamental tree or shrubbery, planted or growing in any street, lane or alley, or public grounds in any city, borough or incorporated town in said county, every such person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine, not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprison ment, in the jail of said county, not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall moreover, be liable in damages to the party injured.

Sec. 2 In case of prosecution for either of the offences above specified, if the lands therein referred to shall be owned or occupied in common, by two or more tenants in common the indictment shall be deemed sufficient, if the name of any one or more of such tenants in common shall be named therein.

Ses. 3. That all prosecutions under the provisions of this act shall be by indictment before the court of Common Pleas in said county, or by an action of debt before any justice of the peace of said county, and shall be commenced within one year from the time such offence shall have been committed, and not afterwards; and all fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the county treasurer of said county, for the use of the same.

Sec. 4. This act shall extend to, and be in force in the counties of Geauga, Lake, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Huron, Lorain, Erie, Wood, Summit Medina, Portage, Fayette, Seneca, Sandusky, Franklin, Washington, Greene, Tuscarawas, Meigs and Richland.

Jno. M. Gallagher,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
David Chambers,
Speaker of the Senate.

AN ACT, extending the provisions of the above act throughout the State.

Sec. 1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the act entitled an act to punish the offences of cutting down or destroying fruit or ornamental trees, and stealing fruit and vegetables in certain counties in this State, passed march thirteen, one thousand eight hundre and forty-five, be and is hereby extended and shall be in force in and throughout the State.—Provided however that, in all prosecutions under this act, or the act above referred to, the court shall not be authorized to inflict the punishment of imprisonment unless the value of the property cut down, rooted up, severed, injured, or destroyed, shall be found to be fifty cents or more, nor to imprisonment more than thirty days when such value shall be one dollar or less, nor to imrrisonment more than sixty days in any event, and so much of the act above referred to, as conflicts with this act is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the 1st day of June next.

Ellias F. Drake,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Seabury Ford,
Speaker of the Senate.

Feb. 16th, 1846.

Will Fall or Winter plowing kill Worms?

Mr. Bateham.—I wish to submit to you and your correspondents, the following statement, and to inquire through your excellent paper, whether fall or winter plowing will generally kill worms in land, and if so, what was probably the cause of its failure to do so in the following case?

In January of last year, I plowed up part of an old meadow, which had never been plowed before. The remaining part, I plowed the first week in April. I planted corn on both parts, with potatoes across the ends. The corn on the piece first plowed, was all destroyed by the *wire worm*; that on the other part was uninjured. I planted again the first piece, and it was again destroyed. I planted the third time, and saved only about one fourth of the crop. That on the ground last plowed, remained uninjured, and produced well. The potatoes on the part first plowed were about half destroyed.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

G. KEEN.

Edinburg, Portage co., Jan. 1846.

Remarks.—That fall and winter plowing, does, as a general rule, destroy grubs and worms in land, has been proved by a multitude of experiments, and is substantiated by testimony which cannot be doubted. We might fill many pages of our sheet with facts and statements from agricultural papers on this point, were it necessary to do so. We will, however, only give one at present, which is a case near at hand, to the writer of the foregoing, and occurred at the same time, as the one he has related.

On visiting the excellent nursery establishment of Mr. McIntosh, at Cleveland last summer, he called our attention to a couple of large beds of seedling fruit trees, the seeds of which were sown last spring; one of them was well filled with young plants, while the other, by its side, had not more than one third as many. He informed us that the beds were sown at the same time, and precisely alike in all respects, excepting that the ground of one of them was plowed or spaded, (we forget which,) in winter, or late in the fall; while the other was deferred till spring; and that the plants on the latter had been more than half of them destroyed by *cut worms*, while those on the other bed had been injured but very little; so that he was fully persuaded that winter plowing kills worms.

Here then, we have two experiments with opposite results. It will be seen, however, that the *kind of worms* was not the same in each; one being the wire worm and the other the *cut worm*, and the two differ widely in their habits. The parent of the wire worm is a beetle, (*Elater,*) and its transformations are less numerous and complete than that of the cut worm, which is produced by a moth, (*Noctua.*) The former lives several years in its *larvæ* or grub form, and descends to a greater depth in the earth than is ordinarily reached by the plow. It is also very tough and tenacious of life, so that it is doubtful whether exposure to freezing will destroy it, especially, in so mild a winter as the last. But the eggs or larvæ of the cut worm are generally found within 3 or 4 inches of the surface of the ground, and are of a tender nature, so as to be more easily destroyed. These facts readily account for the failure of the winter plowing to destroy the wire worm; but why they should have been more numerous and destructive on that ground than where plowed in the spring, we confess we are at a loss to conceive. We are

certain, however, that the plowing did not create or breed the worms. They must have existed in the field, and we presume they migrated from the other part to this, for some reason best known to themselves.—Ed.

Large crops---Subsoil Plowing.

Mr. Chs. F. Crosman, an extensive grower of Garden Seeds and vegetables at Rochester, N. Y. writes us as follows;

'My crops of roots were very good the past seasons. I raised 410 bushels of carrots on 1-4 of an acre; 550 bushels of potatoes on 2 acres; about 600 bushels of onions on 1 acre; and over 1000 bushels of beets (several kinds) on 3-4 of an acre. My mode of preparing ground for long roots is, to plow with a double team as deep as possible, *and subsoil each furrow*—adding plenty of compost manure.'

Dealers in garden seeds, and others will do well to notice the advertisemt of Mr. Crosman, in this paper.

Agricultural School.—We learn that Dr. D. Lee, who is now editor of the Genesse Farmer, in connection with Gen. Rawson Harmon, have formed arrangements for opening a school for the study of scientific and practical agriculture. It is to be located on Gen H.'s farm, in Wheatland, about 16 miles from Rochester. We have not yet seen a plan of this school, but we presume a leading object will be to *test theories* by practical and careful experiment *in field culture*; and in doing this, in a proper manner, it cannot fail to be highly useful. Dr. Lee has devoted much study to the science of agriculture, and we believe has had considerable experience in the capacity of a teacher. Gen. Harmon is considered one of the best practical farmers in the state—in wheat culture in particular, he has been quite eminent, and the community are under large obligations to him for his nnmerous and well-conducted experiments to test the relative value of a great many kinds of wheat. We wish the school success.—*Alb. Cult.*

THE MARKETS.

Cincinnati, *week ending March* 12.— River quite high; weather fine, and trade generally brisk. Flour continues at about former prices, with active demand, 3,60 @ 3,75 ₩ bbl.; wheat brings 70 cts.; corn, 32 @ 34; oats, 22 @ 24; rye 40; barley 75 cts; clover seed, 4,75 @ $5 per bu.; Timothy seed, $3, @ 3,50. Pork, sales small, mess at 9,50 per bbl.; clear, $11; prime 7,50. Lard is in demand at 5½ @ 6 cts., for kegs and bbls. Butter comes in freely, and prices have declined to 8 @ 10 cts. for packing, and 10 @ 12 for good rolls; to 15 @ 18 cts. for retail in market. Cheese has improved of late in demand for shipment, brings 6½ @ 7 cts. Eggs for packing, bring 7 cts. per doz.; in market, 8 @ 9 cts Cattle come in freely, but only of middling quality—prices range from $3 to 3,50 per 100 lbs. net.

New York, *March* 9.—The recent news from England has had no material influence on the markets. Flour continues at from $5,25 to 5,50. Wheat, nothing doing; corn, Southern and Jersey, is 65 @ 68 cts. Clover seed 8 ¼ @ 9 ₩ lb.; Timothy, $18 @ 20 ₩ tierce. Nothing doing in pork—quotations are, Ohio-mess, $11 @ 11,50 prime, 9,25 @ 9,50 ₩ bbl.; Lard 6½ @ 7¼ ₩ lb. Ashes, pots are $4 @ 4,12½; pearls, 4,37½ ₩ 100 lb.

COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.]

Grain.			
Wheat, full wt., bu.,	70	a	
Indian corn,	22	a	23
Oats,	16	a	17
Provisions.			
Flour retail, bbl.,	4,00	a	4,12½
" 100 lbs.	2,25	a	
" Buckwheat,	2,00	a	2,50
Indian meal, bu.	31	a	
Hominy, quart,	3	a	4
Beef, hd. qr.			
" 100 lbs.,	2,75	a	3,00
" fore qr.,	1 75	a	2,00
Pork, large hogs,	3,25	a	
" small "	3,00	a	
Hams, country, lb.,	6	a	7
" city cured,	7	a	8
Lard, lb., ret.,	6½	a	7
" in kgs. or bls.	6	a	
Butter, best rolls,	10	a	12½
" common	9	a	10
" in kegs,	7	a	8
Cheese,	6½	a	7
Eggs, dozen,	8	a	9
Maple sugar, lb.			
" ,molasses, gal,	62½		
Honey comb, lb.	10	a	12½
" strained	12½	a	14
Poultry.			
Turkeys, each,	37	a	50
Geese, "	18	a	
Ducks, "	8	a	10
Chickens, "	8	a	10
Sundries.			
Apples, bu.	1,50	a	1,75
" dried,	1,50	a	1,75
Peaches, dried,	2,00	a	
Potatoes	35	a	37
Hay, ton,	5,00	a	6,00
Wood, hard, cord	1,25	a	1,50
Salt, bbl.,	2,00	a	2,25
Seeds.			
Clover, bu.,	4,00	a	4.25
Timothy,	2,50	a	3,50
Flax,	75	a	81
Ashes,			
Pot, 100 lbs..	2,75	a	
Pearl,	3,50	a	
Scorched salts,	2,50	a	

☞ No further news of importance from England aince our last.

Remarkable.—The fire which consumed the large broom corn factory of Messrs. Eaton, near this city, on the 22d of last September, has continued burning till the present time—*almost six months!* in a large pile of broom corn seed that was lying on the outside of the building. The whole is not yet consnmed, and it may continue to burn a month longer.

SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS,

For sale at the Office of the Ohio Cultivator.

[*Next building south of the Capitol, up stairs.*]

THE following assortment will be found to include all the kinds ordinarily wanted for the garden, and also some new varieties superior to those in ordinary use. Having been largely engaged in the business at the East for a number of years, the subscriber trusts his experience will enable him to give full satisfaction to his customers, both as to the kind and the quality of the seeds he may sell.

☞ Most of the kinds will be sold in small papers, at 5 cts. each; but when large quantities are wanted, many o. them can be had by weight or measure, at reasonable prices.

Catalogue.

ASPARAGUS—Large German.
BEANS.—Early Red Speckled; Large White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf; *Running*—White Dutch Case Knife; Large White Lima, *late and tender;* Large Scarlet Runners; Large White Runners; Speckled Cranberry, or Horticultural.
BEET—Early Blood Turnep-Rooted; Early Bassano; Long Dark Blood, *superior;* French White Sugar; Mangel-Wurzel, for cattle.
BROCCOLI – Early Purple Cape.
CAULIFLOWER—Fine Early.
CABBAGE—Early York; Large Early York; Early Sugar Loaf; Late Flat Dutch; Large Late Drumhead; Red Dutch for Pickling, &c.
CARROT—Early Horn; Long Orange; Long Yellow; Large White.
CELERY—White Solid; New Silver Giant.
CRESS—Curled, or Peppergrass.
CUCUMBER—Early frame; Early Short Green; Early Green Cluster; Long Green; Fine Long Prickly; Small Gherkin, *very small, for Pickles.*
EGG PLANT—Purple; White, *ornamental.*
INDIAN CORN—Early Golden Sioux; Sweet, or Sugar.
LETTUCE—Early Curled Silesia; Early Cabbage; Green Ice Head; Royal Cape Head; Imperial Cabbage; Curled India.
MUSK MELON—Large Yellow Canteloup; Skillman's Fine Netted; Murray's Pine Apple; Green Nutmeg; Green Citron.
WATER MELON — Carolina; Long Island; Black Spanish; Mountain Sprout.
NASTURTIUM.
ONION—Large Red; Yellow Dutch; White Portugal.
PARSLEY—Double Curled.
PARSNEP—Long Dutch.
PEAS — Early Washington, 2½ feet; Bishop's Early Dwarf, 1 foot; Dwarf White Marrowfat, 4 feet; Dwarf Blue Imperial, [*Superior*] 3 feet.
PEPPER—Squash, or Tomato shaped; Long Red Cayene.
RADISH — Early Scarlet Short Top; Long Salmon; Long White; Scarlet Turnep rooted; Black Spanish, or Winter.
RHUBARB, or *Pie Plant.*
SALSIFY, or *Vegetable Oyster.*
SPINAGE—Round Leaved.
SQUASH—Early Bush Scollop; Summer Golden Crookneck; Winter Crookneck; Valparaiso, or Cocoanut; Vegetable Marrow.
TOMATO – Large Yellow; Small Round Red.
TURNEP – Early White Flat Dutch; Early Stubble; Large White Flat Norfolk; Red-top Norfolk; White Globe; Yellow Swedish, or Ruta Baga; Yellow Scotch

Herb Seed.

Sweet Basil; Bene; Caraway; Coriander; Sweet Marjoram; Sage; Saffron; Summer Savory; Thyme, Tobacco.

Flower Seeds.

The assortment embraces one hundred varieties, some of them quite new. Some more new varieties will be received in time for sowing this spring. Price of flower seeds, 50 cents per dozen papers; 5 cents each for a less number.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.

THE subscriber has the most extensive and rare collection of Fruits cultivated in any establishment in Ohio. He is desirous to let his Nursery on equitable shares for a term of years. Any one desiring to engage in the Nursery business possessing a good moral character and business habits will do well to apply immediately.

JOHN A. LAZELL.

Columbus, Feb. 27, 1846.

☞ Short Advertisements, suited to the agricultural character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of six cents per line, for the rst insertion, and three cents for each subsequent insertion. ☜

PRINCE'S

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries, Flushing L. I., near New York.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO., offer for sale their unrivalled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. The entire Frui Department is carefully scrutinized by the mpersonally, and engrafted from the largest collection of bearing specimen trees in the Union, and they challenge a comparison in accuracy with any establishment in America or Europe. Puchasers are solicited to inspect their trees and witness their superiority in size and vigor. The pre-eminence claimed can be readily tested by sending duplicate orders to them and any other Nursery.

They have 3000 extra sized Pears on Pear and Quince, eight to twelve feet with head, very stong and suitable for immediate bearing, and 10,000 Pears, five to eight feet, and 2000 for Dwarfs or en Quennonille. Also, Plums and Apricots on Plum of the same sizes and a large stock of the finest Apples, Cherries and Peaches, the latter very low by the hundred or thousand; 10,000 Quinces, three to six feet; 5000 Lancashire Gooseberries, assorted; Victoria and other Currents, 10,000 Tastolf, Franconia, and other Raspberries at low rates. Of Grapes, the assortment comprises all the most celebrated and carefully selected foreign varieties for the table and all American varieties. The collection of Roses is the largest in the Union, and comprises 80,000 Plants of 1300 varieties, embracing every novelty that could be selected from ten of the largest collections in Europe, and the plants are much larger than are usually sold. 10,000 Magnolias, three to ten feet: 50,000 Evergreen Trees of every class and size; 50,000 Hawthorns and Privets for hedge; 50,000 Large Dutch Asparagus and 5000 Tobolosk, Victoria and Leviathan Rhubarb. Of Ornamental Trees they have above 300,000 of every class and size, including 1000 Paulownia Imperialis, six to eight feet. The purchasers can save two years by the superior size of their Trees and Shrubbery. Priced Catalogues to every post paid applicant.

March 15, 1846.

THE CELEBARATED TROTTING HORSE BELLFOUNDER.

WILL stand the present season in the city of Columbus, O. commencing on the first day of April, 1846, and ending the first day of July following, on the following conditions:

Single leap, $5, to be paid when the mare is served. Season, $8, to be paid by the first day of December next; secured by note of hand when the mare is served. Insurance, $12, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal, secured as above. Refer to handbills for pedigree und performance, and a description of his stock, by letters from Timothy T. Kissam. of N.B., the gentleman who bred him or to Maj. Wm. Barker, of this place.

A. W. BROWN.

Columbus, March 7, 1846.

ROCHESTER SEED GARDEN AND NURSERIES.

THE subscriber being extensively engaged in the seed growing and Nursery business in this vicinity, is prepared to execute orders for Garden Seeds or Fruit Trees, at wholesale or retail, on the most liberal terms.

All articles will be warranted genuine, and true as represented — Orders with remittance will receive prompt attention.

C. F. CROSMAN.

Refers to the Editor of this paper.

Rochester, N. Y., March, 1846.

'SAMPSON' AND 'HERCULES.'

THE imported English Draft Horse 'Sampson,' and his three year old colt, 'Hercules,' will stand the ensuing season, at the Red Lion Hotel in Circleville.

Terms.—For Sampson, $7 a single leap, $12 the season, and $15 to insure; for Hercules, $5, $8 and $10.

Mares from a distance will be taken by the season only, and charged the insuring price, with no extra charge for pasture.

B. F. EATON & BROTHERS.

Columbus and Circleville, March 1, 1846.

FRUIT TREES

FOR SALE, at the Bowery Nursery, one and a half miles north of the State House in Columbus, on the Sandusky road, an extensive assortment of Fruit Trees, comprising the est American and Foreign varities of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines and Quinces, together with Ornamented Trees and Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Goosberries, Raspberries and Strawberries. Also a fine vrriety of Roses, Bulbs, &c.

Orders from a distance prompty attended to. Trees carefully packed and correctly labelled. Persons not familiar with the names of fruit will do well to leave the selection to the proprietor; in such cases those only will be sent of the most approved kinds, and when required, such as ripen in succesnon. JOHN FISHER.

March 1, 1846.

SEED STORE.

ELY & CAMPBELL,

23, *Lower Market Street, Cincinnati.*

WILL pay cash at the best market rates for Clover, Timothy; Orchard grass, Blue grass, Red Top, Flax and Mustard seed &c. Keep constantly on hand, and for sale, all kinds of Garden, Flower and field seeds. Also, Agricultural Implements, Agricultural and Horticultural books and papers. They also execute all orders for Fruit Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, &c.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.

I am now in receipt of a full assortment of David Landreth's celebrated Garden Seeds.

These Seeds are warranted genuine as marked, and the crop of 1845.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

E. B. HINMAN, Druggist,

Corner Main and Lower Market streets, Cincinnati.

February 15.—3t.

COLUMBUS NURSERY AND HORTICULTURAL GARDEN.

JOHN BURR offers for sale at this establishment over 1000 peach trees of the choicest varieties, about 700 choicest kinds of cherry trees; a few of the most select varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, Quinces and Grape-vines; many varieties of Strawberry plants, embracing varieties not surpassed in quality, flavor, size or productiveness; also, Filberts, Currants, Raspberries, Asparagus and Rheubarb roots; 60 varieties Chinese, Tea, Bourbon, Norsette, Microphylla, Multiflora and Garden Roses, Syringas, Altheas Lilacs, Guelder Rose or Snowball, Double Flowering Almond, Honeysuckles, Calicanthers, Hydrangeas, white Fragrant Chinese Pæonias.

South st. ½ mile east of Columbus.